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West Germany expels German newsmen

IN West Germany, May 16 (R)—West Germany'sision channel (ZDF) said tonight that the Soviet ordered the expulsion of a ZDF correspondent and a It named the correspondent as Robert Stengl, now West Germany, and the cameraman as Helmut It is still in Moscow. The television channel said the expulsions was alleged anti-Soviet reporting. It said It was told they must leave the Soviet Union It is ZDF's second clash with Communist country. On Monday East Germany announced that it was correspondent Peter Van Looy for violating regu-ning the work of foreign journalists. ZDF said it had orously about the Soviet move. Mr. Stengl appeared here tonight to defend himself against the Soviet

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan تابع يومية سياسية تصوّر تحرير عن المؤسسة الصحافية الاردنية "الرّان"

AMMAN, THURSDAY MAY 17, 1979 — JAMADI AL THANI 19, 1399

Play causes violence in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 16 (R)—Islamic demonstrators wielding knives and clubs stopped a performance of a controversial play tonight, wrecking the stage and beating up the playwright, witnesses said. Shots were fired as the panic-stricken audience ran from the university building where the play was being performed. The playwright, Mr. Said Soltanpour, was imprisoned several times under the Shah. His play, entitled "Abbas Agha: A Worker from Iran National," has been surrounded in controversy since it opened last week. It makes fun of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and State Radio and Television chief Sadeq Ghohbazadeh.

The Iranian National company assembled Iran's most popular car from British-supplied Chrysler parts. The eyewitnesses said at least one actor suffered a fractured skull and that the car taking him to hospital was attacked. At least one other person was injured after being stabbed or hit by the demonstrators.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Israel imposes punitive measures against Birzeit, Jalazoun residents

16 (J.T.)—Israeli military authorities on the occupied West Bank imposed punitive measures against residents of the camp. They will not be permitted to leave the camp this summer, even to Jordan across the Jordan River. Residents are not allowed to receive visitors or relatives from outside the region. Students in Birzeit University have been staging sit-ins since the university was ordered closed on other notice following the shooting of a student by a settler. Israeli settlers from Neve Tzuf fired shots in incidents to remove a stone barrier on the main road to Birzeit. Two carloads of settlers came to a halt at the barrier and stonethrowing. They went back to Neve Tzuf to wait. When they returned they fired shots to force Arab drivers to the roadside. Military authorities also stopped all fresh food, including bread and milk, from entering Jalazoun refugee camp. The 4,000 people in the camp are being punished for Israeli vehicles on May 6. Since then, they have been under a tight curfew, being allowed to leave their homes only daily, the Jerusalem Post reported today. It is not known how long the residents have been without fresh food. It is said earlier this week they had seen truckloads of

oranges rotting outside the camp.

The only food being allowed into the camp is flour delivered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

All roads leading to the camp have been blocked by Israeli soldiers. Residents are not allowed to leave and only a few people are allowed to enter. Reporters have been turned back at the army roadblocks.

Sanitary conditions in the camp are said to be deteriorating rapidly, posing health hazards. Problems include lack of fresh water, food and faulty sewerage. Garbage collection and disposal is also very difficult. None of the residents has a refrigerator, limiting the life of whatever fresh food may still be available in the camp.

The curfew at Aydu refugee camp west of Bethlehem also is continuing. It was imposed a week ago after residents threw stones at Israeli vehicles. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij complained to the town's military governor on Monday about the "collective punishment" and charged that "the humiliation of the population will only breed further tension and hatred."

Meanwhile in other West Bank towns, Arab students and residents peacefully protested against Israeli military occupation and lawlessness of settlers. High school students in Ramallah, Al Bireh, Nablus, Bethlehem and Beit Sahur staged sit-ins yesterday morning on the school campuses and refused to attend classes.

Shoemaker in Bethlehem, Hebron and Nablus yesterday morning kept their shops closed for a few hours in "symbolic protest", but later reopened.

Prince Fahd denies reports of tension in Saudi royal family

6 (R)—Crown Prince Fahd today denied reports of division within the royal family.

He was commenting on American press reports that the Crown Prince, who is also first deputy prime minister and regarded as strongly pro-American, might be losing power.

Mr. Andreotti told the news conference that Saudi Arabia would consider an Italian request

to purchase oil directly from the Saudi government as part of an effort to avoid any shortages in Italy.

Because Iran is not supplying Italy with oil this year, the government expects to have a 10-million-ton shortfall in supplies.

The Crown Prince and Mr. Andreotti also discussed the Egypt-Israel peace agreement and diverred over the prospects.

Crown Prince Fahd said that any agreement which did not include self-determination for Palestinians and the return of their fatherland and a settlement of the Jerusalem question "will not have any success."

Mr. Andreotti said Italy wanted the negotiations which had gone so far to be extended as soon as possible. "This process of normalization must proceed," he added.

The Italian premier, facing an election on June 3 and 4, also said he thought a solution to the problem of Israeli-occupied Jerusalem was essential to peace in the Middle East.

"I believe it is impossible to think of a just and lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East if the problem of Jerusalem is not resolved," he asserted. "It is an essential point."

Asked about Saudi Arabian relations with Egypt, following Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's sharp criticism of Saudi opposition to his treaty with Israel, Crown Prince Fahd said: "Saudi Arabia is not happy to see relations worsen with any Arab country. It was not us who sought this."

In a statement to JNA, Mr. Dabbas said that he discussed with top Kuwaiti officials the possibility of channelling part of the Kuwaiti monetary surplus into

Kuwait reported willing to back Jordan's plans

AMMAN, May 16 (JNA)—Finance Minister Mohammad Al Dabbas said on his return here from Kuwait today that Kuwait is willing to back Jordan's development plans in all phases.

In a statement to JNA, Mr. Dabbas said that he discussed with top Kuwaiti officials the possibility of channelling part of the Kuwaiti monetary surplus into

various development projects in Jordan. He also discussed with them the possibility of concluding bilateral agreements to regulate commercial and industrial relations between the two countries which will involve free zones and transit.

Mr. Dabbas was in Kuwait for

five days at the head of an economic delegation from the public and private sectors for talks on joint economic projects.

He met with the Emir of

Kuwait, the prime minister, and the ministers of foreign affairs, industry, finance, defence and information. He told reporters here that they had all expressed support for Jordan and willingness to aid its development plans.

In particular, he said, the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Abdulla, had expressed support for

Jordan's political position adopted by His Majesty King

Hussein.

PLO leader reports on 'gagged' U.S. visit

Americans prohibited from getting fair Mideast picture

BEIRUT, May 16 (AP)—A Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, "gagged" by the State Department during a visit to the United States, said Wednesday the "Zionist Lobby" prohibits Americans from getting a fair picture of the Mideast.

In an interview at the PLO's office here, Director Shafiq Al Hout said it was "unfair" for the U.S. government to attach conditions to his visa prohibiting him from talking to the press during his three-week visit last month.

"I represent an organisation that is an observer at the United Nations and is recognised by three-fourths of the nations of the world," he said. "To have that kind of restriction was not only an infringement on my right to express myself, but also on the Americans' right to hear."

He said he felt the United States granted him the visa not to signal it wanted to develop a dialogue with the PLO but in response to the invitations he received from prominent universities. For them, it was a matter of "academic freedom," he said.

Mr. Hout, a native of Jaffa and director of the PLO office in Beirut for 10 years, nonetheless said he was pleased to visit the United States. He also said the message of the PLO is slowly getting through.

"The American people love to learn and I think they are developing an interest in our cause. They know there is a Palestinian people and they know we have a problem," he said.

Mr. Hout graduated from the American University of Beirut with a degree in political science. He served with the PLO delegation at the United Nations, where he was restricted from travelling

outside a 25 mile radius of New York City.

Mr. Hout said he was confident that the professors and students he addressed, by invitation, at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia universities were the sort of people who could one day influence American policy.

"They all feel the necessity of having an American-Palestinian dialogue," he said. "They all feel the Palestinians have been talked about but never talked to, and they all are asking: 'Why don't we talk to them rather than going through a third party?'"

He said he was not "very encouraged" at the chances of influencing the Congress or President because of the overwhelming influence of the Zionist lobby, which he said contributes heavily to American political campaigns.

"With the influence of the Zionist lobby, some of them have been brainwashed so that when they think of Palestinian rights, they see it as the liquidation of Israel," he said. "This is not so. We are strongly for human and national rights."

He said that 90 percent of the PLO's activities involve feeding, clothing, housing and educating the needy among 2.2 million Palestinians living in Arab countries outside the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Hout defended the PLO commandos attacks against the Israelis as the action of an "underdog" fighting a war against a sophisticated military power.

"Why is a bomb planted in Tel Aviv a terrorist act and a jet attack in Lebanon a military action?" he said. "In this world based on 'balance of power' no one will listen to you unless you fight."

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Jordan Times

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Editorial Staff: NEDAL M. AL-ABD
Senior Columnist: Advertising Manager:
Editorial Director:
Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
Telephone: 06-524-2424
The Jordan Times is published daily except Monday and Wednesday. Extra issues are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Battle of Birzeit

THE BATTLE of wills between those who seek to stifle the force of Palestinian nationalism and those who struggle to keep it alive looks like being fought not at the negotiating table where Israel, Egypt and the United States propose to overcome the Palestinian issue with a thin coating of cosmetic measures, but in the streets of towns and villages in the occupied territories, like Birzeit.

Predictably, the Israeli military authorities have responded to the recent upsurge of peaceful protest against occupation at Birzeit by clamping the entire population of the university town under a new set of repressive measures. Not only are students at the university being subjected to harassment and violence by the occupation authorities and by armed vigilantes from local Jewish settlements, but the residents of the town have now been virtually prohibited from leaving the area, or from receiving visits from their relations living outside the West Bank.

This type of repression is, of course, not a new phenomenon to those forced to pass their lives under the guns of the Israeli occupation forces: nor are these heightened measures of repression restricted to Birzeit.

If the Israelis think these measures will serve to "keep the lid on" in preparation for the coming "autonomy" talks, we feel they are in for a surprise. The talks themselves are as great a source of provocation to the inhabitants of the occupied territories as is the occupation itself. The Palestinians have clearly and unmistakably rejected both the mechanism of the talks, in which they are not represented, and the purpose of the negotiations, which is to try to short-circuit their national struggle with a phoney "autonomy" scheme which no people in history who have fought for their independence, national rights and human dignity could ever have expected to accept.

Lest anyone continue to wonder why the Palestinians don't at least give the negotiating process a try to see what they might be able to get out of it, they have only to listen to such Israeli spokesmen as Elijah Ben-Elissar, one of the officials most concerned with determining Israel's approach to the talks. He says Israel's "autonomy" proposals—which in effect amount to giving the Palestinians the right to collect their own garbage—are in fact a major concession, even a sacrifice by Israel, which really seeks full sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. And he adds: "We would have been prepared to give the inhabitants of these areas even broader rights, were it not for their quest for independence."

If the Israelis think the Palestinian quest for independence is an obstruction to the autonomy talks, they should wait and see what an obstruction it can be to their plans for total annexation of the occupied territories. The battle of Birzeit is just a hint of the resistance yet to come.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR COMMENTS ON the bilateral summit between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, and says that in the light of the success achieved by the Damascus summit, "We believe that Lebanon will continue to hold out in the face of the foreign pressures to which it is subjected and which are exerted with the object of forcing it out of the Arab nation. Lebanon," the paper says, "will not submit to these pressures, nor will it conclude a separate peace with Israel in following the precedent set by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

Emphasising the importance of Syria's role in helping Lebanon maintain law and order in its territories, the paper says that Sarkis will exert efforts to include all the Lebanese political factions in the new government that is to succeed that of Premier Salim Al Hosseini in a bid to ease tensions in Lebanon.

The paper credits the Damascus summit with laying the foundation for greater stability in Lebanon, and goes on to say that easing of tension would preserve the unity of Lebanon and prevent the use of Lebanese territory as a springboard from which Israel could penetrate the Arab nation.

The Damascus summit strengthens Arab determination to stand fast against all challenges, the paper concludes.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibit of photos on Provence, which is open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The Goethe Institute presents a water colour illustration exhibit by Jan Cejka entitled "Wild Flowers of Jordan." The exhibit is open during regular hours.

Art Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Aziz Amoura and Kuram Nimri. The exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Cabinet hears report on Ibrahim's recent trips

AMMAN, May 16 (JNA) — The Cabinet held a meeting here today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mudar Badran during which it listened to a report submitted by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hassan Ibrahim dealing with the discussions and outcome of the Islamic Conference recently held in Fez, his discussions with the Vatican's secretary of state and the Soviet Foreign Minister on the developments in the Middle East following the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

During his meetings in Fez, at the Vatican and in Moscow, Mr. Ibrahim reviewed Jordan's firm and positive stand aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

AMMAN, May 16 (J.T.) — The Mayor of Hebron, Fahed Qawasni, was denied permission to travel to Amman today.

Israel Radio reported this morning that an Israeli military governor refused to allow Mr. Qawasni to cross the King Hussein bridge and enter Jordan. The mayor had been expected to arrive in Amman today.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ripped off in Petra

Dear Sir,

We don't know whether, in Petra, we have been helped or taken in by a local guide and his friends, whether we must feel thankful towards them or angry.

We are two elderly French tourists, husband and wife. We sailed from Venice to Latakia with our car, a little Renault 5TL. We drove through Syria to Jordan. After a stop in Jarash, we went to Petra. But in Petra our luck was out: our little car had a breakdown.

As a crowning misfortune, there was no room for us in the Rest House. We had not booked; in Amman, the management of the hotel where we had stayed said booking was unnecessary, because it was not the high season and because there are three hotels in Petra.

What to do in so remote a spot of a foreign country? In Amman, it would have been easy: a call to the Renault agency and the case would have been settled! But Petra is not Amman, as one knows!

Immediately, a guide presented himself; it was his "duty to help unlucky foreigners". He offered a room in his house and suggested fetching a "well-known mechanic" from Ma'an. We accepted, for we thought the engine trouble was not very serious. Besides, we had no reason to surmise the skillfulness of local mechanics.

The mechanic came from Ma'an: he said the clutch was in a bad state and a new piece was to be bought. Our helpful guide fetched the new piece from Amman.

And 24 hours later... the engine of our car was scattered in pieces on the grass!

Afterwards, we were informed by a French engineer of the Renault agency in Amman that an important piece and another smaller one had been broken. A few other ones had been lost.

Our misfortune was growing worse and worse!

At last, our car was loaded on a lorry by our helpful guide and his friends and brought, with us, to the Renault agency in Amman.

For all these services, we paid the guide JD 148, divided as follows:

Mechanic's displacement from Ma'an-Petra and back	JD 12
Mechanic's remuneration	15
Guide's remuneration (to compensate for three lost days of work)	31.500
Gift to the guide's mother	10
Petra-Amman and back (to fetch the new piece)	20
New piece	5.500
Bringing the car to Amman by lorry	35
Amman-Petra (for the guide, who came with us to Renault)	15
Sundries (tips, taxis)	4
TOTAL JD148,000	

The next day, our car was repaired, the broken and lost pieces changed, fresh oil put in the engine and brakes, and we paid JD 27.886.

We ask again: in Petra, have we been helped or taken in? We hope you'll give us an answer. Maybe your readers too will have ideas about the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Lenoir

7 rue Emile-Hinzelin
93250 Villemonble
France

(as from Latakia)
April 19, 1979

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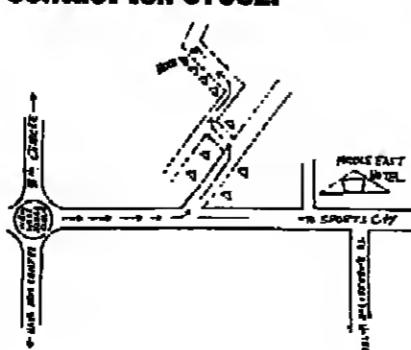
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LUXURIOUS FLATS FOR RENT

Israel stops Hebron mayor's Amman visit

No reason was given for the decision of the Israeli military governor, although the radio said the governor and the mayor had met earlier today.

Religious leaders issue statement on Jerusalem

AMMAN, May 16 (J.A.N.) — Muslim and Christian religious leaders in Amman met here yesterday to discuss the condition of Jerusalem under occupation and Israeli measures to alter the character and status of the city.

At the end of the meeting, they issued a declaration stressing their adherence to Muslim and Christian rights in Jerusalem, and condemned Israel's violations of the holy shrines and its attempts to tamper with the holy city's Christian and Islamic heritage, saying that these attempts will by no means change the deep attachment of Muslims and Christians to the holy city.

The participants in the meeting, including Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif, the Roman and Greek Catholic archbishops, the Chief Justice and the exiled Mayor of Jerusalem Ruhai Al Khathif, called on nations with diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their embassies to Jerusalem in response to Israel's request.

In voicing their support for the resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Fez, the religious leaders urged Arab and Islamic nations to implement those resolutions in order to counter Zionism measures.

They also denounced any attempts aimed at skewingension among communities in the Arab and Islamic worlds and stressed their adherence to unity among Muslims and Christians which has been in existence for 14 centuries.

NOTEBOOK

The meaning of SALT-II

By Rami G. Khouri

THE DRIVE by United States President Jimmy Carter to win Senate ratification of the second strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) with the Soviet Union is likely to succeed and, axiomatically, is likely to have a strong influence on the ability of the United States to play a more intelligent role in Mideast peace-making efforts than is playing today.

I say this on the basis of two assumptions. The first is that the improved Soviet-American relationship that grows on the strength of detente will take away from the Israelis one of their favorite implements of intellectual gohohdygooh—the old scare tactic of portraying the Palestinians as tools of Soviet and Marxist plans to dominate the world.

The second is that the success of Mr. Carter in winning Senate approval for the SALT-II accord will provide him with an important and timely dose of self-confidence in his ability to confront whatever forces may be lined up against him in the Congress.

The combination of these two factors will be helpful, but not necessarily decisive, in pushing Mr. Carter towards making that all-important political decision that he has studiously avoided to date—that is, whether it is politically worth his while to challenge the pro-Israel lobby in Washington head-on.

Without such a direct, open and possibly grievous challenge, one should expect nothing from the United States except a continuation of present policies, which have been based on the art of the possible, instead of the principle of justice. The overwhelming consensus of conventional wisdom says that Mr. Carter will not take on the Israeli lobby during an election year. But the fault in this sort of thinking, I believe, is that it assumes Mr. Carter is a conventional man, while his actions have shown that his adherence to political convention is erratic.

The success of SALT-II will go a long way to defusing American-Soviet tensions that have built up during the past three years, particularly as a result of, and via, conflicts in Africa. SALT-II will show that in spheres of primary concern to both the Americans and the Russians, cooperation is more fruitful than confrontation. This, in turn, will reduce the Israeli ability, if not to say the obsession, of constantly portraying the Palestinians as the "latent agents of Soviet adventurism. It is a fundamental principle of Zionist mythology (and one that unfortunately takes quick root in the

fertile soil of American intellectual inconsistency) that a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza will be a spearhead for Soviet penetration of the Middle East. It is difficult, even in view of the fertile soil of the American intellect, to brandish the weapon of Soviet penetration when the United States is signing strategic arms limitation treaties with the Soviets. The Israelis will have to find a new twist to their mythology, and there are not many twists left with any credibility, even (you guessed it) in view of the fertility of American intellectual pastures.

The U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT-II accord will also show Mr. Carter that when he has a good case that makes sense, he will win the day among the collection of usually reasonable men and women that makes up the Senate. He learned this last year during the battle for the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, and, more importantly, during the uphill struggle to win Senate approval for the integrated jet sales package to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, when the Israeli lobby opposed him with all its fertile force.

The point behind all this is that Israel will join the world consensus for a Mideast peace based on its withdrawal from the areas occupied 1967 until it is forced to do so, either by the reality of its withdrawal from the occupied areas and an activation of the process.

The pressure on Israel will have to be gentle, and it can only come jointly from the Arabs and the Americans, and then only if there is agreement by the collection of usually rational men and women that makes up the American Congress. The ratification of SALT-II will secure this when Mr. Carter's hand in bringing the Congress around to his way of thinking, which is, I think, reasonable and often decisive. To induce Israel to accept a fair and reasonable Mideast peace—based on its withdrawal from the occupied areas and an activation of the process of Palestinian national self-determination—will require reasonableness and decisiveness from the United States, both of which would be fostered by more decisive American pressure on Israel with more decisive American pressure on Israel.

In the advance of humanity towards a more rational order of global harmony and coexistence, only Israel and fellow travelling mariners will be left behind, and even the minds of the American Senate will acknowledge this fact—act upon it—some day. SALT-II will bring that a little, bit closer.

Paintings, sculpture feature at exhibit

By Fawzia Mai

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 15 -- Aziz Amoura, acclaimed as one of Jordan's most talented artists, is currently exhibiting a number of his works at the British Council alongside sculptures by Kuram Nimri.

The sculptures by Mr. Nimri were cast in plaster or carved out of olive wood. Apart from three recognisable human heads with more or less striking features, most of the works are studies of different ways of deforming the female body.

The results varied from grotesquely postured trunks and legs to an artificially streamlined composition set on a board which was hung on a wall.

A few abstract works could be discovered, if one looked carefully, almost lost in the folds of the window curtain. An insignificant totem was placed next to an interesting olive wood sculpture that revealed different aspects of the same theme when viewed from different angles. Besides being a pretty piece, this amalgam of ovals proves the possibility of creating a beautiful abstract design without having to integrate it to the distinctive shapes of the female body!

Being recognised as a talented artist entails consequences of debatable advantage; such as, for instance, not caring to impress the public, but only painting what one wants to paint. Aziz Amoura is highly sensitive, he is struck by faces and expressions. Indeed, none of his portraits has a dull expression, and this is especially

curious, I asked the artist who the woman was. Smiling to himself and stroking his chin, he said, "That face is mine. I painted it, then cloaked it in a veil."

Mr. Amoura explained his method of painting: "I express what I feel. I start by sketching it, then I paint it. As long as I reach the result I want, it does not matter whether the painting is finished or not. Some stay at the stage of a sketch, some are roughly painted and some of them I throw away. Yes," he added, answering my unvoiced question, "an artist must know when to stop."

With landscapes, Mr. Amoura only concentrates on communicating his intense feelings: no elaborated details, no finely shaped trees or flowers, only fusions of colours—as in "Remains" where flamboyant reds and yellows merge together over dark shapes. "Remains" leads one to deep contemplation.

Symphony, an etching by Aziz Amoura.

noticeable as the rest of the body and background appear obviously hurried and carelessly attended to.

One small-size oil in ochre yellow immediately catches the eye. Again, the artist did not care to work on its technique in any depth, but this face certainly needed no flashy technique to advertise it. The painting depicts an old Palestinian woman closing her lids to hide the grief and drawing a white veil up to her mouth to muffle her sobs. An intensely private moment that has been captured before it vanished.

Curious, I asked the artist who the woman was. Smiling to himself and stroking his chin, he said, "That face is mine. I painted it, then cloaked it in a veil."

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Mayor Abu Nuwwar asserts: man's water supply is 'pure and safe'

May 16 (J.T.)—The Mayor of Amman and Chairman of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, Mr. Ma'n has written the following reply to an article which Tuesday's Jordan Times:

An article in the Jordan Times, Tuesday, May 15, 1979, waste impairs Amman's water, and would like to be informed about the Amman water supply, was prepared on the basis of information collected in that date considerable improvements have been accomplished.

ing the nitrates level, while this was shown to be high ions are subject to seasonal variations and local con-

tations of high pollution at Ras Al Ain, Ain Ghazal in the Tell Amman have been cleaned up and have protected areas, and to prevent such pollution to the aquifers in these wells have been caused off.

cern is now to connect as many properties as possible network; in this respect, the percentage of the population to the sewage network at the end of 1980 will be 80 per cent. The figure of 50 per cent that was not include other schemes which are in the areas of I, II and III, the Hussein Camp, Sh'eileh, etc.

article has mis-quoted mineral concentration levels in water supply that are acceptable by World Health standards and Amman's chemical residuals.

limit for Cadmium is 0.01 milligrams per litre not 10 litre, Amman's water contains 0.007 milligrams per litre for lead, the W.H.O. limit is 0.05 milligrams per litre, 0.005 milligrams per litre, and Amman's water contains 0.037 milligrams per litre.

AY'S THER LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

will be partly
Winds will be
moderate. In
be hazy weather
terly moderate
seas.

Overnight	Daytime	low	high
9	24		
17	31		
8	26		
15	30		

P.O. Box 2412
Amman
May 15, 1979.

The letter enclosed by the Mayor, from Dr. J.S. Slade, virologist of the Thames Water Authority in London, and dated April 6, 1979, reported that "the results of the virology samples are enclosed and I am pleased to be able to inform you that no viruses were present."

The results of the virology samples, collected in Amman on March 27, 1979, as reported by the Thames Water Authority virology unit were as follows:

Source	Viruses tpful	Colony count per ml	Coliforms per 100ml	E. coli per 100ml
Ras Al Ain	0/10 litres	4,600	0	0
Ain Ghazal	0/10 litres	—	—	—
(for every 100)	35.80/36.00			
Japanese yen (for every 100)	142.20/143.10			
Dutch guilder	146.90/147.80			
Swedish crowo	69.40/69.80			

A drinking water sample is considered safe when the count of coliform bacteria present in 100 ml. of water is zero.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We appreciate Mr. Abu Nuwwar's prompt reply to our article, which had the prin-

cipal aim of pointing out the extent to which the problem of water pollution in Amman has been a major concern to everyone dealing with water, especially the government. The first sentence of Tuesday's story noted that "concentrations of minerals and trace metals in Amman's domestic water supply are at a tolerable level at the moment, and within the limits recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO)." Regarding Mr. Abu Nuwwar's point about chlorination, the article pointed out that chlorination had produced an improvement in the quality of water in the Amman area, and that only 2.3 per cent (obviously a respectable level) of Amman municipal water sources and 2 per cent of private water sources in Amman could be considered unsafe. "During the period from 1972 to 1976, the quality of the drinking water in all regions of Jordan improved with regard to bacterial pollution," the article added. We are satisfied that additional precautions taken since 1976 have gone further towards ensuring that the main sources of Amman's water supply are rendered totally safe as shown in the virology analyses quoted above. Finally, we apologize for misquoting the recommended WHO limits for cadmium and lead; this was due to a miscalculation on our part.

MAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Am Co. Factories	JD 5,000	5,165	—	6,700	6,700
Ste Mines	JD 10,000	2,129	15,050	—	15,100
ink development and	JD 1,000	225	—	—	2,250
Co. City Co.	JD 1,000	695	1,010	1,030	1,020
And Cigarette Co.	JD 1,000	739	2,690	2,750	2,700
am Co.	JD 1,000	95	0,940	0,960	0,950
board Factories	JD 1,000	2,056	1,360	1,370	1,370
Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	750	—	—	7,500
Co.	JD 1,000	348	—	0,880	0,870
Bank	JD 1,000	815	0,850	0,930	0,850
I Detergents Industries Co.	JD 5,000	1,329	4,400	4,500	4,430
aded, Wednesday, May 16: JD 15,887					
of shares traded: 6,587					
Development Bonds	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
aded: JD 1,530	JD 10,000	1,530	150	1987	1,200
of bonds traded: 150					

raded, Wednesday, May 16: JD 15,887

of shares traded: 6,587

Development Bonds

aded: JD 1,530

of bonds traded: 150

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Annual rainfall in Jordan has been decreasing for 80 years

By Alan Martay
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--The variation of rainfall in Jordan from one year to the other is so pronounced that in a certain year periods of severe drought may be followed by abundant rainfall which causes floods. Nevertheless, an overall trend indicates that Jordan's annual rainfall is steadily decreasing.

The annual rainfall in Jordan has been decreasing steadily since the turn of the century," Dr. No'man Shahadeh, Professor of Geography at the University of Jordan, told the Jordan Times.

Because of the variability of

This is the third article in a four-part series on problems affecting water resources in the Amman region. Yesterday's article dealt with pollution in the King Talal Dam reservoir.

annual rainfall it was necessary to study the rainfall situation over an extended period of time, so Dr. Shahadeh took two twenty-year periods: 1937-1956 and 1957-1976, and examined the differences in average rainfall in different areas around the country.

"The rate of decrease differed from one place to another," Dr. Shahadeh noted, "but it existed everywhere."

He found that the rainfall in Irbid had dropped from an average of 485 mm per year in the first 20-year period to 357 mm per year in the second. This represents a 26 per cent decrease over 20 years.

The average amount of rainfall at Amman airport dropped from 302 mm per year in the 1937-1956 period to 254 mm per year in the 1957-1976 period, a 16.5 per cent decrease in the average annual rainfall.

In addition to this, the number of rainy years, i.e. years in which the rainfall exceeds the average, is decreasing. In the first 20-year period, Amman had 13 years with above average rainfall, but in the last 20-year period only six years out of the 20 were above average.

Worst hit by the decreasing rainfall is Salt. The Salt area is only getting about half the rainfall it used to get 20 years ago.

Dr. Shahadeh said the rainfall decrease is not a local phenomena but is linked to recent changes in the general air circulation in the entire Mediterranean region.

This condition is related to the increase in fossil fuel exhausts, such as carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere over Europe. The carbon dioxide and aerosols in the atmosphere have caused the air temperature to rise which in turn has caused the high pressure zone to shift northward.

Because Jordan is in a transitional zone the high pressure shift is more pronounced than in other areas. The subtropical air conditions in the south, are moving into Jordan, increasing the amount of evaporation and decreasing the amount of rainfall.

The end result is that less water percolates through the soil to feed the groundwater supply and there is less water falling on agricultural lands.

"Another hazard of excessive evaporation," he noted, "is an increase in salinity in the groundwater supply." As the water evaporates it leaves behind salts which cause the rest of the water to become more brackish.

Civil Aviation director returns

AMMAN, May 16 (JNA)--A

Qatari economic delegation left for home today at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan. During the visit the delegation held talks with officials at the Ministry of Supply on increasing economic cooperation between Qatar and Jordan. The delegation also toured the ministry's projects in the Jordan Valley and visited its cold storage facilities grain silos and the Civil Service Consumer Corporation's centre.

Qatari economic delegation leaves

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Record miler celebrates 25th anniversary

LONDON, May 16 (R)—He never won an Olympic medal and hundreds of men ran faster as the years rolled by—but a quarter of a century after the greatest night of his sporting life, Roger Bannister is still a track and field legend. In the unlikely setting of a drab little meeting on a hazy Oxford evening in 1954, Bannister turned a dream into reality by running a mile in under four minutes. The possibility of a four-minute mile had tantalised the world's best middle distances runners for nearly a decade, but it was Bannister, a pale, lanky medical student at Oxford University, who finally broke down the barrier. His time of three minutes 59.4 seconds made front page headlines around the world and brought him, a mere 21 years later, a knighthood entitling him to be known as Sir Roger Bannister. Nearly 300 runners have since beaten four minutes, but Bannister will hold the spotlight again at Crystal Palace Stadium here tonight when he presents a trophy to the winner of a special mile race to commemorate the 25th anniversary of hisfeat. The line-up for tonight's mile will include Britain's Dave Moorcroft, who beat 1,500 metres world record-holder Filbert Bayi of Tanzania to take the Commonwealth title in Canada last year. Moorcroft is likely to start favourite after clocking 3:55.1 in Jamaica last week, though he will need to keep a close watch on Kenyan Wilson Waigwa, who won the mile at the same meeting last year. But Waigwa is unlikely to upset his fellow Kenyan Henry Rono, the holder of four world records, who arrived here from the United States to tackle the 3,000 metres. Two Olympic champions on view will be 200 metres gold medallist Don Quarrie of Jamaica, who will attempt a 100 and 200 metres double, and Javelin world record-holder Miklos Nemeth of Hungary.

Baby 'waits' for mother to win tourney

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida, May 16 (AP)—The ambulance was waiting. Her labour pains were less than three minutes apart. But 24-year-old Kathy Haddon wouldn't leave the pool tournament. Her son just had to wait. And he did. At stake was the women's championship of the city's Tavern Pool (pocket billiards) League. Kathy was the top female shooter in the league and the heart of the team from Mastry's Bar and Grill. "I've been waiting all year for this," she said. "Everybody wants me to leave, but I'm not leaving for anything. I won't have the baby until sometime after one a.m. There's plenty of time." By 11 p.m. Saturday, the baby was four days overdue and the pains were two-and-a-half minutes apart. "She stayed in bed for two days to rest up so she could come to this," said her husband, Dan. "She went into labour two days ago, but she kind of talked herself out of it." He played the expectant-father role two years ago when the couple had their

first son. That didn't prepare him for this. "She won't make it through overtime," bar owner Mastry said as a crowd of several hundred watched the championship shootouts. By 1:15, there were only two balls on the table—the two and the eight. Kathy had to sink them and Mastry's would have its second

straight title. The pains were intense, but Kathy made short work of it. Her husband was waiting. So was the ambulance. Later, Dan called the celebrants with the news—at 1:43 a.m., on Mother's Day, little more than two hours after her winning shot, Kathy gave birth to a boy and all was well.

Baseball Standings

American League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	22	11	.667	—
Baltimore	22	12	.647	½
Milwaukee	20	15	.571	3
New York	19	16	.543	4
Detroit	13	16	.448	7
Cleveland	13	20	.394	9
Toronto	9	27	.250	14½

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	22	11	.667	—
Texas	20	14	.588	2½
California	20	15	.571	3
Kansas City	20	16	.556	3½
Chicago	16	17	.485	6
Oakland	12	23	.343	11
Seattle	11	26	.297	13

Tuesday's games

Boston 3, Baltimore 2, Ten innings
Cleveland 5, Toronto 3
New York 11, Detroit 3
Texas 9, Minnesota 8
Kansas City 7-2, Seattle 4-6
Chicago 2, Oakland 1

California 2, Milwaukee 1

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	10	.688	—
Montreal	19	12	.613	2½
St. Louis	18	14	.563	4
Chicago	15	14	.517	5½
Pittsburgh	12	18	.400	9
New York	11	20	.355	10½

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	20	14	.588	—
Houston	20	16	.556	1
Los Angeles	19	18	.514	2½
San Francisco	17	18	.486	3½
San Diego	15	22	.405	6½
Atlanta	10	22	.313	9

Tuesday's games

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1
New York 3, Pittsburgh 0
Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 4, ten innings
San Diego 2, Cincinnati 1
St. Louis 1, Montreal 0
San Francisco 8, Houston 1

Tom Watson: Number one on PGA tour

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 16 (AP)—Tom Watson has established himself as the dominant force on the Professional Golfers' Association tour. His record over the last two-and-a-half years is unmatched in pro golf. He won the Vardon trophy, Player of the Year honours and was the leading money winner in 1977 and 1978. He's the only man to sweep all three titles in consecutive seasons, and he's well on his way to making it three years in a row.

In fact, the only question seems to be whether he'll become the first man to reach \$400,000 in a single season. His triumph this week in the Byron Nelson Classic was his third of the year—no one else has won more than two—marked the seventh time this year has been first or second and pushed his earnings to a total of \$286,674. That compares with the record \$362,429 he won last year. And he's only about half through with his American series this time. The remaining events include such big-money events as the World Series of Golf, \$100,000 to the winner, and the Chester, \$72,000 to the winner. "With purses going up all the time, it isn't a record that is important, or one that will stand," said yesterday after a practice round for the \$300,000 Colonial National invitation tournament that begins tomorrow. "I won the Byron Nelson in 1975. He won eight tournaments. With purses that would be \$2 million now, you can't use money as a yardstick. It's things like consistency and stroke average that are important." He also has the best stroke average on the tour, 70.25.

Nottingham Forest beats Leeds United

LONDON, May 16 (R)—European Cup finalists Nottingham Forest were without four key players but still snatched a victory away to Leeds United in their penultimate English League match of the season last night. Forest took an early lead after Leeds goalkeeper David Harvey did well to palm away Garry Birtles' header. The ball went to Pioner's Gary Mills, who crashed it high into the Leeds net. The visitors, missing the field trio of Archie Gemmill, Martin O'Neill and John McGovern and striker Tony Woodcock, kept their lead until the 60th minute, when Trevor Cherry scored close-in from a mix-up. The second game seemed set for a draw, but four minutes from time, Robertson's hard cross hit Leeds striker John Hawley, who deflected it into his own net. The result did not alter the standings at the top of the First Division, where Forest are in third place, Leeds fifth, each with one league match to play.

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Senate gives Carter deadline for lifting Rhodesia sanctions

WASHINGTON, May 16 (R) -- The U.S. Senate has called on President Carter to lift sanctions against Rhodesia and given a warning to Britain and African nations that it wants the trade barriers raised nearly 14 years after they were imposed.

Ignoring the president's appeal not to pre-judge the sanctions issue, it voted overwhelmingly to call on him to resume trading links and imposed a deadline.

The Senate decision on Rhodesia last night came only five days before Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrives in London for talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, in which Rhodesia is high on the agenda.

Before taking office, Britain's Conservative Party leaders had favoured lifting sanctions, but in London yesterday sources said that the government will postpone firm decisions on Rhodesia until after August's Commonwealth summit conference in Zambia.

But the Senate has told President Carter that it is not prepared

to wait that long. By a vote of 75 to 19, it called on the president to decide within ten days of the installation of the new black majority government that Rhodesia had met the criteria for lifting the sanctions and that they should no longer be enforced.

The vote does not compel him to lift the sanctions but makes it clear that if he does not, then Congress may do so.

The Senate then voted 63-11 to demand that the president notify Congress of his decision two weeks after installation of a new government or by June 30, whichever is earlier.

Conservatives were jubilant at the vote in which senators who had earlier urged the House to leave the matter up to the pres-

ident had cast their lot with the majority.

Administration forces sought to avoid a direct vote on sanctions by seeking support for a proposal that would merely impose a deadline by which time Mr. Carter would have to decide.

But they were apparently unable to muster sufficient votes to defeat the Helms proposal, and the Senate bogged down in parliamentary manoeuvring until Pennsylvania Republican Richard Schweicker offered his non-binding version.

Senator Jesse Helms and Senator Richard Schweicker told reporters after the vote that it represented a clear message to Britain and to President Carter.

Britain and the United States have shared a joint policy aimed at ending the Rhodesia conflict by negotiations involving all parties, including those of the externally-based Patriotic Front which is waging a guerrilla war against the government.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian Government today welcomed the vote by the Senate calling on President Carter to lift trade sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

A statement by the Co-minister for Foreign Affairs, Kesiwe Malindi, said the sanctions had been "economically harmful and caused suffering to man, black and white Zimbabweans."

"Therefore I know that this move to lift sanctions by the U.S. Senate will be welcomed by all the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," he said.

W. German state government rejects plans for colossal nuclear reprocessing plant

HANOVER, West Germany, May 16 (R) -- The state government of Lower Saxony turned down plans today to build the world's biggest commercial nuclear reprocessing plant.

State Premier Ernst Albrecht told parliament his government could not give it approval for the \$6 billion project.

But he gave provisional authorisation for the construction of an underground nuclear dump on the same site in Gorleben, near the East German border.

Mr. Albrecht said he could not recommend plans for a reprocessing plant until popular fears had been allayed and political parties had agreed on basic strategy.

Gorleben has been at the centre of a bitter national debate over nuclear energy which has intensified since the recent accident at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Environmentalists, farmers, trade unionists and churchmen have strongly opposed plans for the reprocessing plant, which the Lower Saxony administration has been looking into at the government's behest for nearly three years.

Mr. Albrecht, whose statement was televised live, said the reprocessing plant scheme might be safe from the technical point of view but it was politically impossible at present. He urged the federal government to abandon the new concept.

The purpose of such a plant is to retrieve unused atomic fuels and facilitate the disposal of nuclear waste, some of which remains radioactive for thousands of years.

The process also produces plutonium, a key ingredient of atomic bombs.

Although the bank's backers say it does not have any special relationship with the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's strict Islamic administration, it is being allowed to sell shares through the state bank on a religious holiday tomorrow.

Birds of a feather?

U.N. commission said considering proposals affecting world journalism

WASHINGTON, May 16 (R) -- A United Nations commission is considering proposals for licensing journalists and imposing penalties for "incorrect" reporting, an American magazine reported yesterday.

The magazine, *Freedom at Issue*, said the prime mover behind the proposals was Mr. Sean MacBride, head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) commission for the study of communication problems.

In an interview with the magazine, Mr. MacBride said the proposals covered creation of a journalistic code of ethics, an

international press council, licensing of journalists, and the matter of penalties for coverage of stories deemed inappropriate or insufficient. But he said the commission had not yet reached any conclusions.

The magazine is the organ of Freedom House, a New York-based group which monitors political and civil liberties throughout the world.

Mr. MacBride, an Irishman who has received both the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes, was a founder of the human rights organisation Amnesty International and a former United Nations commissioner of Namibia (South West Africa).

Freedom at Issue said Mr. MacBride's draft proposals were still confidential and that he had called a conference of international journalists to discuss them in Paris next month.

In the interview, Mr. MacBride criticised what he described as rather deficient press coverage of the Iranian situation, with the result that the U.S. Congress was ill-informed.

"The media have the task not only of printing information but of informing those in government who exercise power in forming foreign policy," he said.

The magazine said that under

the MacBride commission's proposals, governments would operate a code of journalistic ethics.

Journalists' rights and freedoms could be curtailed in the name of national security and public order, a loophole providing broad grounds for censorship or harassment, the magazine said.

Under another aspect of the proposals, international press councils would hear complaints against journalists, which implied judicial procedures with the journalist defendant, the magazine said.

States would regularly take part in identifying problems and proposing correctives and thus become the arbiter of the rules of national and international journalism, it said.

In his only specific comment on the proposals, Mr. MacBride said in the interview: "The registration of journalists will have to be considered. If you are going to afford protection for journalists on perilous missions...there has to be some card form."

He said there was one grave loophole in last year's Geneva convention providing for the card-registration of war correspondents because it was limited to international conflicts in which a war had been declared.

The magazine said that under

Profit won't be main aim of Iran's new Islamic Bank

TEHRAN, May 16 (R) -- A new bank will be launched to revolutionary Iran tomorrow. Its main aim will not be making a profit, but to help low income Iranians and put the economy on a sound footing.

Some 800,000 shares of 1,000 rials (\$14) will be offered for sale tomorrow on the launching of the Islamic Bank of Iran. No one will be allowed to buy more than 1,000 shares.

One of the bank's financial consultants, Mr. Hossein Almasi, said the bank would seek only to make enough money to cover its expenses.

Although the bank's backers say it does not have any special relationship with the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's strict Islamic administration, it is being allowed to sell shares through the state bank on a religious holiday tomorrow.

Loans will be given irrespective of race or creed. They will include loans to private individuals for "consumer needs" -- such as mar-

riage -- which will be free of charge, and housing loans, which may involve a small commission.

Mosques have traditionally granted loans free of charge in Iran when backed by a guarantee from some of the borrowers' reputable neighbours that the money was urgently needed.

On business loans, the bank will enter into partnership agreements with the borrower and share any profits at the end of the year, according to Mr. Almasi.

The bank's real innovation, however, comes when customers deposit their money. Those who leave it in fixed-term deposits will, in fact, have to bear the loss on an investment made by the bank with the customers' money, Mr. Almasi told Reuter.

Mr. Almasi said the Islamic Bank was negotiating with insurance companies to obtain standard loss-of-profit coverage so as

to avoid making the customer suffer.

Mr. Almasi said the bank intended investing in agriculture, mining, industry, commercial enterprises and "viable projects by talented individuals with good ideas but no capital."

He stressed, however, that the bank would at first proceed extremely cautiously and slowly "in order to remain financially solid and to show ourselves loyal to our customers."

The bank was only interested in getting enough money to pay its staff and defray the cost of its offices, he said.

Iranian commercial banks at present pay an annual 8.5 per cent interest on fixed-term deposits and charge 1.1 per cent on loans to their best customers.

"The Islamic Bank has no intention of competing with the commercial banks and we will be

working side by side with bank spokesman said.

Nevertheless, the new bank has been seen by some as a vehicle for an eventual Islamisation of the banking sector in Iran to combat on this, it is still too early to say.

The nationalisation of the was promised in the draft Islamic republic's constitution.

The bank is still at an early stage. It expects to open a branch in the Tehran in three months' time.

The bank plans to set up a branch in the West Germany and has negotiations with banks in West Germany and France.

"The Islamic Bank has no intention of competing with the commercial banks and we will be

After several years of steadily reducing inflation, the major industrial countries now find that the rate of increases is accelerating again, beginning to look like the early 1970s all over again.

have followed suit with a 0.75 per cent rise to 4.25 per cent.

As well as being aimed at propelling up the dollar, the boosts in money supply were also designed to stimulate lagging European economies. The Germans, who had long held out against the theory that their country could prove a locomotive for world economic recovery, finally agreed on more stimulation last summer.

This year, real growth of some four per cent is expected. But since the mark has now settled down, the country is less well positioned against inflation because of rising import prices.

Higher inflation means, of course, higher wage demands. Settlements in Germany have been moderate. But in the U.S. the pay climate has heated up considerably. The strike of steelworkers in the powerful Teamsters Union was settled with a deal which appeared to knock a large hole in the administration's pay guidelines.

These impose a 22.5 per cent ceiling on pay and benefits

Inflation's comeback

By Andrew Fisher

LONDON -- The curse of inflation, which has haunted the world's economies throughout the 1970s, is surfacing with renewed force in the decade's final year, alarming consumers around the globe.

In the U.S., Japan, Western Europe and the developing countries, as well as the Eastern bloc, anxieties about the rate of price increases have been triggered off again by higher oil costs, the consequences of a bitter European and North American winter, and expanded money supplies.

Now it is just the countries like Britain, France and Italy, where inflation has proved notoriously hard to combat, that are beginning to feel the price pinch. West Germany, perhaps the most inflation-conscious country in the world after its calamitous experience in the early 1970s, is also becoming highly concerned about prices.

For consumers in most countries, it is the ten per cent barrier which is regarded as psychologically crucial. Britain's Labour Party, for example, breathed a deep (albeit temporary) collective sigh of relief

when the retail price index stayed a shade below double figures during the run-up to the May 3 general election.

In America, where prices have taken off with a vengeance, inflation has moved up this year at an annual rate of some 13 per cent, prompting heated discussion as to whether it can be brought down again without a painful recession. A recent survey by Cobank showed that consumers were less confident about the U.S. economy than before the 1976 presidential election.

Judging by the poll's results, more than three-quarters of the population think the economy will worsen in the next six months; back in September last, the pessimists numbered just over half. More than one in three of those quizzed by the bank felt their own economic situation was worse than a year ago.

According to Mr. Alan Murray, a vice-president of Citibank, "The character of the major inflationary thrust has changed." Last year, it was felt most sharply by homebuyers. "Now that inflation's focus has shifted more to food and fuel prices, everybody's depressed." Nor did he see much chance of an early improvement -- "It has now reached a point where there will be some retrenchment."

The most obvious reason for the new impetus behind world inflation is the nine per cent hike in oil prices, plus the surcharges slapped on by some producers. Sharply higher food costs are also plaguing shoppers in Europe and the U.S. as a result of harsh winter weather.

The latest spurt in West Germany's wholesale prices of an alarming 2.1 per cent in March, over February took account of rises of 13 per cent for fresh vegetables and slightly more for imported fruit.

Apart from energy and food, however, commodity prices in general have also been advancing, one result of the steady expansion in the major world economies in the last few months of 1978. For the Germans, whose inflation is expected to edge up to four per cent this year from 2.5 per cent in 1978, scheduled rises in value added tax will provide a further thrust.

In Europe, the acceleration of inflation rates has put a question mark over the chances of lasting economic recovery. Two years ago, average price growth in the European Economic Community was as high as 10.5 per cent, but this came down last year to a more acceptable 7.5 per cent. Early in the current year, however, it shot back well into the double figure



SALISBURY, Rhodesia -- In Ozzie Bristow's animal reservation, unlikely friendships sometimes spring up between species. In this case, a lion and a lamb are willing to keep each other company. (Gamma photo)

Congressional study claims Most of 220 million if U.S. could be killed in all-out nuclear attack

WASHINGTON, May 16 (R) -- All but 75 million of the 220 million people living in the United States could be killed in an all-out Soviet nuclear attack, and survivors would live in economic conditions equivalent to the Middle Ages, according to a congressional study.

A U.S. counter-strike against military and urban-industrial targets in the Soviet Union might result in less deaths in that country but would still "remove" that nation from a position of power and influence for the remainder of the century, it says.

The 148-page study on the outcome of a nuclear war was prepared as background information for members of Congress in advance of the coming debate on the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) with the Soviet Union.

Officials of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, which prepared the report, issued parts of it yesterday, but the full document will not be released until later.

The report said that even a limited Soviet nuclear attack aimed at U.S. strategic nuclear targets, which are mostly well removed from cities, could cause as many as 20 million deaths.

"While the consequences might be enduring (since they would be on a scale with wars and epidemics which nations have endured in the past), the long-term effects might be temporary," because the USSR's limited supply of nuclear weapons could be exhausted in a matter of days.

Leipzig would suffer proportionately more, because its population would be given the task of caring for the injured, most of whom from severe burns. Those who survived an attack would be able of handling only one-third of the injured.

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